## WASHINGTON

Legislating for Washington Negroes.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Senator Ramsey's Postal Telegraph Bill.

The Monopoly Lobby Already at

Admission of Senator Johnson, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870. Wretched Condition of Affairs in Washington-Evils of African Legislation. nate Committee on the District of Columbia

to-day for three hours entertained a raft of darkies by interrogating them in relation to matters intering to themselves. Hamlin, the chairman, was very courteous, calling the odoriferous mass by the supponious title of gentlemen. This junta of legislative fathers are very solicitous of the black race. If they were to look after the general interests of the city, and had any ideas above the narrow prejudice in favor of the black man, Washington might probably at least disgraceful condition of the streets might be reme-died. While Congress and the city government are ritating the everlasting African theory they might be devoting themselves to a more practical subject. The special object of the opaque delegation was to consult in reference to the free schools of the city being opened to both races.

The Atlantic and Pacific Rallroad. The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads me this morning and considered a bill extending the time for the reconstruction of the Atlantic and Pa-cific Railroad. The company is experiencing some ifficulty in securing the right of way through the Indian Territory. The committee arrived at no de

The Gold Conspiracy-Corbin Again Before the Committee.

Mr. A. R. Corbin, Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith,

Gould & Martin, and Mr. Norvell, or New York, were before the Committee on Banking and Cur-rency to-day. Corbin's examination was continued for some hours, but he declined to give any of his testimony, as did also the members of the commit-tee. Mr. Smith's examination related to the check for \$25,000 paid Corbin by Fisk. Mr. Norvell, who is the financial editor of a republican paper in New articles which appeared in that journal about the time of the gold panic, and whether they were inquite through with Mr. Corbin, and he is to appear again to-morrow.

authorized the following statement:-That no poron of the testimony taken before them in regard to the gold panic of September last, or the substance thereof, has been given to the press, and that all the statements purporting to be such are not only unauthorized, but to a large extent inaccurate. The committee have nearly concluded their examinareport the result of their investigation in a short

The Butler-Dawes Controversy-The House

Weary of the Discussion. Ben Butler made another attempt in the Honse to-day to answer the speech of his celleague, Mr. Dawes, about the extravagance of the department estimates. The House is manifestly weary of the discussion, and Butler received very little attention while he was speaking. It is generally conceded that in the discussion Butler has been worsted, and his friends say he has not sustained his reputation

Attempt to Reduce Boutwell's Estimates. Secretary Rongwell was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day consulting as to how the Telegraph Monopolists Lobbying to Defeat

the Postal Telegraph Bill. Roads will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, system of postal telegraphs. The plan which seem to meet with the greatest favor is the incorporation prominent officials of the Western Union Company are in the city and will buzz the committee when It is understood that the committee is very favorably disposed towards the project of postal telegraphs, and, notwithstanding the plausibility of the great monopoly, it is safe to predict some action during the present session to relieve the people of the telegraphic tyranny which now pre-

Work Not to be Suspended in the Navy Yards In order to prevent the order suspending work in the department of engineering and construction in the various pavy yards from being carried into effect Introduced in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to draw temporarily from some other fund of the department until the passage of the regular appropriation bill, so that the work in the En gineering and Construction Department may be

Redistricting the United States Judicial Circuits.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House is still discussing the bill to provide for a redistricting of the United States Judicial Circuits. It is probable that a bill will be reported creating a new Judicial Circuit in the Southern States, making ten in all It is urged that the Circuit, which comprises nearly all the Southern States, is too large, and cannot be fully attended to by one judge.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomi-

nations:-

nations:—
Collectors of Internal Revenue,—Rollin J. Jones, First district of Vermont, and Luther H. Carey, Second district of California.

Assessors of Internal Revenue,—Franz Sigel, Sixth district of New York; Horace Coleman, Fourth district of Ohio; Phillip K. Gloed, Third district of New Vermont; John C. Stearns, Second district of Vermont; William S. Southward, — district of Vermont; and Henry McArthur, Third district of Missouri.

masters.—William B. Mason, Marietta, Ohio; n G. Williams, Watertown, N. Y.; Amasa y, Middlebury, Vt.; Joseph L. Staras, Mau-

B. Tract, Middlebury, Vt.; Joseph L. Staras, Mauchester, N. H.
James L. Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys at Ionia, Michigan; John N. Gott, Receiver of Public Moneys at Boonville, Mo.; John P. Cook (colored, Justice of the Peace, Washingtou; Jeremiah D. Hyde, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Edward W. Willett, Receiver at the Land Office at Visalia, California; Michael Vidai, Commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention with Peru, December 4, 1888; Chester H. Crum, Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; William Cumback, of Indiana, Minister Resident to Portugal; E. S. Nadal, Second Secretary of Legation at London.

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations

the Senate this afternoon:the Senate this afternoon:—

Luther H. Carey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of California; Charles T. Watson, Assessor for the First district of Georgia; Leander Holmes, Attorney for Washington Territory! Calvin G. Child, Attorney for Connecticut; George W. Forrest, Postmaster, Lewisburg, Pa.; William H. Beall, Postmaster, Schenectady, N. Y.; William W. Kurtz, Postmaster, Athens, Onio; Franklia B. Rose, Gaaplain in the navy.

Was concealed and narrowly escaped being killed, a ball passing through his hat. The party who fired upon him escaped. During the expedition there were on one or two occasions indications of resistance to the government officials, and the Assessor is of opinion that the laws can only be enforced in Carroll county by a strong force sufficient to over-

The Supreme Court Vacancy. This morning a number of prominent republican citizens of Delaware waited on the President to urge the appointment of Judge Fisher, now on the Supreme Court bench of this District, to the vacancy the bench of the Supreme Court of the United

The Bill to Abeliah the Franking Privilege. The bill to abolish the franking privilege, which passed the House yesterday, is very short. It has not yet been printed. It is as follows:-

Be it enacted, &c., that all laws and parts of laws giving the right to any officer or department of the government, or other person, to either send or receive through the United States mails free of charge any letter, document or other mailable matter be and the same are hereby repealed.

Szorton 2. And he it in ther enacted that this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1870.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870. SENATOR JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA, SWORN IN. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. of John W. Johnson, Senator elect from Virginia, whose credentials were read yesterday, and said

that the political disabilities to which that gentle-man had been subjected had been removed. He, Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said he had received a

Aff. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Ve., said he had received a letter some time ago stating that the disabilities of this gentieman had not been removed. He inquired whether the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey) had any information of a positive character as to the identity of Mr. Johnson to whom Congressional clemency had been extended.

Mr. Willey read from an act of Congress removing disabilities from certain persons, among whose

Mr. Willey read from an act of Congress removing disabilities from certain persons, among whose names appeared that of John W. Johnson. He then said the gentleman now present was the one whose name he had just read.

The Chair said if there was no objection the onth of office would be administered; if there was objection the question would be submitted to the Senate.

No objection being made Mr. Johnson was then duly installed into office.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the bill to amend the act admitting Virginia to a representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those conscientionsly scrippulous against taking an oath, was considered and passed.

was considered and passed.

COST OF AMERICAN IRON.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to a resolution of the Senate, containing information in regard to the cost of American pig from. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

HER NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., presented a petition of Admiral Farragut, Vice Admiral Porter, and other naval officers, asking that the reserve of the navy be divided into two classes. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ON NAVAL Affeirs. MEMORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to semi-monthly mail service between Saur Francisco and China and Japan; and also relating to the decline of American commerce and the means of its restoration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

merce.

THE KANSAS AND PACIFIC BAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the Kansas and Pacific Reliroad Company to extend and construct a rairoad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred and ordered to be provided.

printed.

The bill extends to that company all the rights, franchises and land grants given the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 27,

Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 27, 1866.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to authorize a settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report whether further legislation is necessary on the subject of the organization of the provisional Legislature in Georgia.

Mr. Sterman, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and the expediency of transferring to the surplus fund all balances of appropriations remaining unexpended on the 1st day of July next, except such permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be repealed without injury to the public service.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to

Affairs, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen regardless of a former condition of servitude. Referred to the Committee on Military Athirs.

Mir. RAMMEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a joint resolution allowing settlers on the late Sloux reservation in Minnesota to make proof and payment of their claims up to the list of next March.

Mr. McDonald, (rep.) of Ark., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a substitute for the bill to encourage the establishment of a line

for the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of American steamships to carry the mails between the United States and ports in Europe and Asia, to promote immigration from Europe and to lessen the rates of ocean postage. On his motion the bill, with amendments, was recommitted.

Mr. Ramsey offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretory of War to communicate the result of the surveys of the harbor of Du Luth, at the head of Lake Superior, with a view to its improvement.

o its improvement. On motion of Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., the On motion of Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., the Senate proceeded to consider the message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, which proposed the extension of a patent for an improvement in pistols. The reasons of the President assigned in the message, with all the papers bearing on the case, including the petition of the claimant, were then read.

Mr. Ferry proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of the reasons upon which the bill was

passed.
His remarks were cut short by the expiration of
the morning hour, when Mr. Sherman proposed to
proceed with the unfinished business, which was the
Currency bill.

proceed with the unminshed business, which was the Carrency bill.

Mr. Hamlin. (rep.) of Me., urged the necessity of adhering to the special order appointed for Friday, which involved the consideration of the business reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. He said that immediate action was imperatively demanded on the bill for the temporary reitef of the poor of the District of Columbia, and remarked that the Senators could have no earthly conception of the misery and suffering of the indigent of the District.

THE CENSUS BILL.

THE CENSUS BILL. Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., intimated that action upon the Census bill was equally necessary before the period should expire for which the existing law

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., intimated that action upon the Census bill was equally necessary before the period should expire for which the existing law was discontinued.

Mr. Conkling said the remark of the Senator from Nevada would be a sufficient justification for a statement he wished to make. The committee upon the subject had reported favorably to taking the census under the act of 1850, and that the schedule of enumeration interally and formally ought to be made to comply with the change in our national constitution. The Secretary of the Interior would doubtless conform to the constitutional requirements, and thus the object of the committee would be obtained without any legislation. The committee, nevertheless, felt bound to ask early attention of the Senate, to the end that the judgment of the Senate might in some way be expressed.

Mr. Sunner said, as one of the committee having in charge the Census bill, he dissented from the view of the chairman in regard to the practicability of proceeding with the census under the act of 1850. The daily compensation of an assistant marshal under that act was one doilar and eighty-seven cents or two doilars, and this would not now be adequate to secure the service required. He believed the law of 1850 to be impracticable, and that if the government was to proceed on that basis amendments would be necessary to make the law applicable to the present changed condition of things.

Mr. Conkling replied that after an examination of the act of 1850 and every other statute touching the census, he believed, as did the entire committee, except the Senator from Massachusetts, that, not only in regard to compensation, but in every particular, the act of 1850 was competent and suniticent. This was also the opinion of others much more competent to form correct judgments upon the matter than were the members of the committee.

The Senate finally determined to adhere to the order specially appointed for the consideration of business from certain committees.

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN

Hamlin, Wilson and Casserty.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., submitted an amendment, which he advocated to provide that the money in part should be appropriated to provide labor and the materials for labor to those of the poor who are able to work.

Mr. Wilson moved turther to amend so as to provide certain accommodations for the indigent women.

Postmaster. Athens, Onlo; Franklia B. Rose, Gaaplain in the navy.

Destruction of Distilleries in Georgia—Opposition to the Revenue Laws.

William Jennings, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Foarth Georgia districts reports to Commissioner Delano the discovery and destruction of about a dozen stills in that district by a mounted expedition of revenue officials. The operations were in Heard and Carroll counties. During the expedition special detective C. Cowian, while making a search for hidden stills, was fired upon by some party who

officials the control of the appropriation. He saw nothing in their history to warrant their selection as the almoners of the bounty of the government.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said that the apparent failure in local government in the District was attributable to the experimental policy of the party which for so many years had held power in Congress over the District. The evils complained of were the legitimate results of that policy.

Mr., Hamlain said there were now in Washington some twelve or fifteen hundred former slaves, whose ages ranged from sixty to one hundred and fifteen pears, who were physically helpless and totally dependent. There were three thousand or four thousand others, of both sexes and colors, one thousand of whom, probably, were women with children, who were destitute and dependent. He thought the government ought to do something to relieve their necessities, especially in view of the fact that it possessed over a hundred million dollars' worth of property, upon which it paid nothing in the way of taxes for the support of the local District government. No partisan distinctions were now made in the distribution of funds appropriated by Congress for the poor, and the almoners of this fund would not be governed by any political considerations.

The amendments to the bill being finally adopted, as also an amendment oy Mr. Bayard, for a report upon the distribution and a review of the expenditures by Congress, the bill was then passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE 3.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870. A VIRGINIA MEMBER QUALIFIED. Mr. James K. Gibson, member elect from the Eighth Congressional district of Virginia, appeared

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPERRED. By Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y .- For the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy;

iso for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Columbine. By Mr. Wilson, (dem.) of Minu .- To preserve the

navigation of the Mississippi river at or near the Falls of St. Anthony. By Mr. STRICKLAND, (rep.) of Mich.—Granting lands to the Deer Creek and Marble Quarry Railroad Company, Michigan. Company, Michigan.

By Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa. -For the collection

d debts due from Southern railroad corporations.

By Mr. Dockery, (rep.) of Onio—Amendatory
he Bankrunt law Bankrupt law. Mr. Cullon, (rep.) of Ill.—To organize the Territory of Lincoln and consolidate the Indian tribes into a Territorial government. Also to pro-vide a Territorial government for the District of

olumbia. By Mr. Knorr, (dem.) of Ky.—To incorporate the ational Concrete Pavement Company of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of 111.—To arch Tiber creek, north of Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington

creek, north of Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington city.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (dem.) of Oregon, the Senate bill giving consent to the erection of a bridge across the Williamette river was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs—For the removal of the Congel Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands to actual settlers only. Recommitted, By Mr. Sianks, (Rep.) of Ind., from the same committee—For a similar removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians. Recommitted.

By Mr. Care (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Printing—For the abolition of the office of Congressional Printer and the election by concurrent resolution or joint ballot of the Superintendent of Fubits Trinting to perform the same duties at a salary of \$4,000.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. Cake and Ladim, the latter taking pains to exonerate the Congressional Printer from the newspaper charges affecting his character in the management of the office. It was then passed without division. PETTIOSS AND REMOSSIBANCES.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of N. J., presented pentions from forty-seven towns of New Jersey for the abolition of the franking privilege. Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. Ketcham, Starkweather, Kellogg and Kelsey, of New York.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., presented remonstrances of firms in flartford, Conn., against further duties on imported steel.

strances of firms in Hartlord, Comm., against further duties on Imported steel.

Mr. Calkin, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the perition of Sinpowners of New York city in reference to the pilot laws.

Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis., submitted communications from the Surgeon General of the Army; Professor Henry, of the Sinithsonian Institution; Professor Loomis, of Yale College; and the chief signal officer of the army, relating to the bill for the prevention of marine disasters. Ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

vention of marine disasters. Ordered to be primed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The only bill passed in the morning hour was one for the relief of S. and H. Sayles, of Connecticut, making an allowance of \$88,688, in connection with a contract for army clothing.

CASE OF THE GEORGIA MEMBERS.

Mr. GHURGHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Elections made a report in the case of the claimants to seafs from the State of Georgia, under the election of April 20, 1888, declaring them not equitied to their seats.

The claimants were admitted to their seats at the last Congress, and claim to be entirled, under the same election, to seats in the present Congress.]

After some little discussion and explanation the resolution was adopted.

MRMBER UNABLE TO TAKE THE OATH.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, asked that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the claims of Mr. Simpson, a member elect from the Fourth district of South Carolina, he being unable to take the test oath. So ordered.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution tailing on the Secretary of the Navy for the reports

The House then, at twenty minutes past two o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Cessua in the chair—on THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. VOORNEES, (deun.) of ind., addressed the countities. He said that as the Massachusetts combatants had temporarily subsided he rose to ask indulgence while he demonstrated the wrongs and oppressions of the people of longer growth and o'f more gigantic proportions by far than even those which that most striking and remarkable debate disclosed. In discussing the origin and existence of the national debt he solemnly asserted that a vast proportion of the public debt, as stated on paper, had no existence in reality; that it was a fiction created by unjust and scandalous legislation; on the still more unjust and scandalous legislation; on the labor of the nation, ulterly without consideration, either legal or moral; that it was a sheer and naked extortion from the waits, the necessities and the heigiessness of the people and the armies, when they were wholly at the mercy of capital, the had made his calculations and made them safely. He had underestimated the wrongs of the bondholders rather than overestimated them. In 1862 there were issued bonds to the amount of \$50,932,459, at six percent. The average price of gold was then 1834; in currency. At that rate the purchasers of this first size of over strity millions paid for those bonds \$46,030,649 in gold. If those

rers before.

The amount of federal taxation was, \$366,923,402.

The amount of State and local taxation, \$250,000,-

The amount of state and local taxation, 2010,923,492.
There was no language within the scope of the human tongue that could exaggerate the overwheiming significance of these figures. In the face of all this how should he characterize that policy which made free from all tax or tribute more than one-tenth of the property of the United States? The painting had been feeble, and unworthy of the great theme. It prosented a sin-

ister and shocking aspect to the taxpayer. It stood revealed as a baleful monster. The sight of it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not need it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not need it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not need it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not need to the could not need to the could not need to the could not make the could not make the could not make the could not need to the could need

imports and inserest on the public debt the green-back currency was a legal tender for its payment. That rose at once by a bare statement to full force of a demonstration.

Mr. Strughton, (rep.) of Mich., made a speech in delence of the President and his administration.

Mr. BULLER, (rep.) of Mass., obtained the floor for the purpose, as he said, of saying a few words in addition in defence of the republican party and the republican administration. It would stand the assaults made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) in his beautiful "periods;" but it could not stand an assault in the house of its friends. He declared that his colleague (Mr. Dawes) yesterday had controverted no word, or figure, or calculation, or estimate which he (Mr. Butler) had submitted to the country the day before, with one exception, and that was as to the error of four or five hundred thousand deliars over and above the error of \$7,00,00, in the estimate of the Post Office Dapartment. He explained how the error in the Post Office estimate was made, by adding the estimated revenue of the department for its estimated expenditure. What had prevented his colleague from stating in his first speech the particulars of the interview which he had had with the President? He would pass over what his colleague has ald about him, warming him (Mr. Butler) into "e. He thought he had been tolerably lively for some time past. (Laughter.) He was not corpid by any means. If he was he wondered what his colleague would think of him when warmed up. (Laughter.) He had never had any trouble on that score. He kept no newspaper or newspaper reporter in his pay to trumpet his praise. He was not casily warmed into life, and he was still more hard to kill. (Laughter.) Commenting on Mr. Dawes' allusion yesterday to the five hundred supernumary army officers, he reminded the House that he (Mr. Butler) had been warmed proved has colleague whether, when he sent to the country the statement that the estimates for the year were \$231,000,000, he did not know that

trainin before attacking every member of it, from
the President down? And did he net know that he
was comparing estimates with the Post Office revenue and estimates added in with the appropriations
from which the revenue had been deducted? If ne
knew these facts why did he not make that correction; and if he did not know them why did he speaz
at all?

M. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., obtained the floor. He
said he had sought it to state that it was not in the
power of his colleague, by anything that he could
farther utter on the subject to involve him in further debate on it. What he (Mr. Dawes) had said
on the subject had gone to the country. What his
colleague had said on a had gone to the country.
He did not desire to add one word to or to qualify
anything he had said; he was content with the judgment of the country, and was prepared and ready to
move on to the work.

The committee thereupon rose.

Mr. Fitch, (rep.) of New, from the Post Office
Committee, reported the Post Koute bill, which was
passed.

Mr. Davis introduced the bill to regulate com-

passed.

Mr. Davis introduced the bill to regulate com

Mr. Davis introduced the bill to regulate commerce between the States in regard to certain commercial paper; which was referred.

Mr. Breves, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to abolish the produce dealers! tax as imposed on farmers and market gardeners; which was referred. Perittions and memorials are referred. Perittions and memorial a petition of Admirals Farragut and Porter and seventy-four other naval officers for a division of the retired and reserved lists into two classes.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a long memenoral signed by William E. Dodge, as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, praying for, a semi-monthly mail service between San Prancisco, Japan and China; also on the decline of American commerce and the remedies which the Chamber of Commerce would recommend for its restoration.

Mr. Kellogd, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition Mr. Kellogd, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition

restoration.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition of the iron and steel works of Birmingham. Conn., for a reduction of the duty on steel, and then, at half past four o'clock, the House adjourned, with the understanding that to-morrow's session is to be for

CAMERON'S ABDALLAH HEROES.

A Philanthropist Clubbed by One of Them-Trial Before Judge Bosworth-Ugly Reve-

There seems to be no indications of a decrease of complaints against officers of the police force during the present week. They pour in so rapidly that clerk Hadenbeck is unable to take all toe com plaints, and the assistance of Mr. Charles P. Bos-

the present week. They pour in so rapidly that clerk Hadenbeck is unable to take all tae complaints, and the assistance of Mr. Charles P. Bosworth has been called into requisition. The autilect of police demoralization has been considered by the Board in secret session, and as a results of their deliberations that body has recently doubled the number of roundsmen or "spotters" in the precincts where the greatest abuses exist.

The trials yesterday before Judge Boaworth were only about thirty in humber. Nearly all were for violation of rules and neglect of duty—terms that cover a mulitude of sins, by the way.

Patrick Gaffney, one of the most efficient members of Captam John Cameron's Abdallah heroes (Eighteenth precinct), was placed on trial for improper conduct, and if the allegations be proved true he has committed an offence that should be followed not only with dismissal from the police force, but arraignment at the General Sessions for aggravated assault and battery. The complainant is Mr. Alexander P. Irvin, of No. 105 East Seventeenth street. Mr. Irvin testified that on the night of the 13th inst. he found a poor little urchin at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, shociess and hungry. After questioning him and hearing his story his synpathies were aroused. He took him to his residence, gave him food and shoes and socks, and sent him nome. The boy having stated that he resided in Sixteenth street, between avenues A and B, with his mother, brothers and sisters, who were in a destinate condition, Mr. Irvin followed him to investigate the truta or falsity of his story. In front of the boy's residence the officer told him it was none of his business and asked him where he lived. Mr. Irvin answered "105 East Seventeenth street," Then go there," he said, striking him violently on the side of the head with his fists. At this moment liven avers a woman came to the door with a light, which fell upon Gaffney's cap, He raised his eyes to get his number, waen Gaffney, interpreting his intention, stru

MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 28, 1870. The State Temperance Convention reassembled Speeches were made by various persons, Nelson Dingby, Jr., from the Committee on Resolutions

Diugby, Jr., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported to the following effect:—

First—Declaring total instinence for the individual and prohibition for the State as the fundamental principles for the permanent progress in temperance reformations; second, that it was the duty of every friend of the reform to give the influence of his example, his sympathy and his utterances to elevate the public sentiment against the use and sale of latexicating inquors as beverage; third, that the Church should take the lead in advancing the cause; fourth, congratulating the friends of the cause that the prohibitory States have stood the cause that the prohibitory States have stood the cause that the prohibitory States have stood the same basis as the laws against their, gambling saleons and houses of ill fame; fifth, declaring it to be the daty of the State to provide for the uniform and impartial execution of its laws; sixth, commending the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance; seventh, declaring it the duty of temperance men to support only that party which stands by prohibition.

The first, second, third and fourin resolutions

hen to support only third and fourth resolution.

The first, second, third and fourth resolutions were adopted unpulmously; the first was amended so as to directly call for a State police; the sixth was also adopted, when the Convention adjourned till atternoon.

In the afternoon session the remaining resolutions were adopted and a state executive committee ap-

WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

New Hampshire Workingmen.

A Platform of Principles Adopted-Nomination of Candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner-Proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention in Albany.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28, 1870. The Labor Reform Workingmen's Convention met at Eagle Hall at eleven o'clock this morning. The Executive Committee met at Angel Hall, adjoining, and required all delegates, before entering the Con-We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, on honor as men and citizens, that we take seate in the Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the support of an independent political party, to be known as the lator reform party of New Hampshire. In doing this we disconnect ourselves from all political parties with which we have herefore acted, and pledge ourselves to support, on the second Tuesday of March next, the candidates nominated by this Convention.

One set of the double delegations from Manchester refused last evening to subscribe to the test oath, and at the meeting this morning they were denied the privilege of doing so, and retired amid the

cheers of their friends.

Considerable time was occupied in the preliminary organization of the Convention. The galleries were filled to overflowing, while but few delegates were admitted to the hall, a strong guard being placed at one, even accredited telegraph messengers. The nanagers of the movement claim the control of some 8,000 votes in the State and that they can control the Legislature. The most prominent person for can'il-

Barnstead, President, with vice presidents
The Committee on Credentials reported they had
examined the credentials and had admitted none
but those duly certified.
Mr. Foss, of Dover, moved that one member of the
rejected Manchester delegation be admitted to the rejected Manchester delegation be admitted to the floor to state the case.

Mr. J. H. GOODALE hoped the Convention would

work.
Mr. Rollston, secretary of the Executive Com-

work.

Mr. Rollston. Secretary of the Executive Committee, made an explanation of the trouble in the Manchester case, and criticised the resolutions of the seceding delegation. He thought they had no right to be heard, and advised them to go back to Manchester and go to work for the party if they were houses in their professions.

Mr. Foss' motion was tabled.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a preamble and series of resolutions as follows:—First, organizing a distinct bolitical party, independent of former uses; second, inviting the farmers mechanics and laborers to join, regardless of party; third, declaring the object to be no war on the rich, but to protect labor and the homes and fresides of the laborers; fourth, that denounching the repudiation of our national indebtedness as the sum of all villanies, yet we demand that the burden of taxinton shall be equalized, and its payment shall not be in a manner that shall cause the, rich to grow richer and the poor poorer; fith, opposing grants of public lands to rationads and speculators; sixth, declaring the national banks monopoles and greenbacks the best currency; eighth, endorsing Congressman Dawes in his late speech and occlaring it to the keynote of the labor reform party; ninh, exacting that the duties shall be taken from off tea and sugar; tenth, demanding the repeal of the State law preventing savings banks from taking over five per cent interest while national banks take from eight to tweive per cent; eleventh, demanding a law to prevent the employment of females and minors in factories over ten bours per day; twelfth, complimentary to the soldiers of the late war.

A telegram was received from G. L. Colby and thirty-two others of the party in Massachusetts, embracing labor reform members of the Massachusetts, embracing labor reform members

Legislature, to the New Hampshire Labor Reform, at Concord, as follows:—

BROTHERS—To all loyal and true men, greeting. Upon you depends the battle of the hour. Waver not; enter into no you depends the battle of the hour. Waver not; enter into no outanging alliances; act for il berry, justice and equality, and god prosper the right!

An informal ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken, which gave 189 votes. Samuel Flint had 92; James A. Weston, of Manchester, had 91.

Mr. ROLLESTON, of Concord, moved that the vote be taken by the call of the registered list of the Committee on Credentlats. Carried.

The formal vote—whole number, 187; Samuel Flint, 133; James A. Weston, 64.

The nomination was then made unantimous.

Mr. Flint appeared on the platform and assured the Convention their confidence was not misapplied. He was opposed to moneyed gristocracy and political demagogues and ciliques, who made neminations in advance, and call conventions afterwards to ratify them. He supported the resolutions, and was opposed to the practice of paying out money for votes, and assured the Convention he had not a red to spend in the election. He should rely on the virtue of the people and accepted the position from a sense of honor.

George Roberts, of Gonic, was nominated for Rail-

George Roberts, of Goule, was nominated for Rail-

WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY AT ALBANY.

Bourth Day's Proceedings-The Convict La bor Question-Resolution on Strikes-Policy of Forming a New Political Party Discussed and Committee Appointed to Wai

on the Governor. ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1870. The Assembly was called to order at nine A. M. President William J. Jessup in the chair. The chairman of the Committee on Credentials re-

ported the credentials of John N. Manon, of the Albany Labor Union, correct, and he was admitted. Mr. ROSENSTOCK received a vote of thanks for presenting to the Assembly fifty copies of the Workingman's Advocate, of Chicago. Mr. Rosenstock was also admitted to the privilege of the floor and

returned thanks briefly.

Mr. Kunn reported, as chairman of the committee appointed to see to the passage of the Conspiracy oil, that he, with the other members of the commit tee, waited on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and asked to be discharged, as they felt they had done their duty, and if the bill they wanted to be passed was not passed, they knew the men who to blame for it. The committee was so discharged.

Mr. FENCER, chairman of the Committee on

Prison Labor, reported that the bill was discussed in the Committee of Legislature and approved of Prison Labor, reported that the bill was discussed in the Committee of Legisature and approved of by them, with the exception of one cause in section 2, which provides that no convict shall receive pay or emolument for services that were stricken off.

Mr. Murphy, of the same committee, reported that toere is every reason to believe the bill, as amended, will pass, and that he, with Mr. Fencer, had committees appointed to take charge of the bill, both in the Schate and Assembly, Members of the Senate and Assembly, in their absence, when they adjourned, would see to the passage of it. Mr. Suillvan said that he, with other members of the committee, called on the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and some members of it were anxious to have the Old Barrei bill stand over for some

committee, catted on the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and some members of it were anxious to have the Old Barrei bill stand over for some time.

Mr. Cribarn advised the adoption of a resolution recommending the organization of colored and female labor. Laid over.

Mr. Browning read a copy of a bill for the regulation of the hours of labor and making eight hours a logal day's work. On motion a special committee of five was appointed to consider all bills presented, and the bill of Mir. Browning was referred to them. The following are the committee:—Messra. Cribbon, Kelly, Hackett, Willard and Murphy, of New York.

Mr. Elbarber recommended, when any strike exists affecting any particular branch of business, to hold it the duty of those persons employed on gaid establishment or building to prevent, by all honorable means, persons other than members of the union being employed to fill vacancies that are caused by strike. Referred to the committee.

The Assembly then went into Committee of the Whole to discuss matters relative to the general good of the workingmen of the State.

Mr. Trour spoke at length concerning his appointment as State Executive by the President of the National Labor Union, and showed the necessity of the formation of a indoor reterm party in this State in order that the workingmen would be able to snow to the politicians next fail what they (the workingmen) would and could do if the Legislature fail to pass the measures now demanded by the workingmen.

Mr. Dunn though it would be unwise to form a new political party at the present legislature fail to pass the measures now demanded by the workingmen.

Mr. Dunn though it would be unwise to form a new political party at the present legislature fail to take definite action, if the present legislature fail to take definite action, if the present legislature fail to take definite action, if the present legislature fail to take definite action, if the present legislature fail to take definite action, if the present legislature and to take d

request granted.

The names of the members of the committee appointed to wait on Governor Hodman was then read. They departed to see the Governor, according to appointment, at mail-past one.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Organization of a New Political Party by A Woman's Rights Convention in Boston.

> What the Progress of the Age Demands-Congress Requested to Propose Another Constitutional Amendment-The States to be Prohibited from Making Distinction on Account of Sex-Numerous Speeches by Men and Women Orators.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1870. The friends of woman suffrage are holding convention to-day in Horticultural Hall for the purpose of forming a State Woman's Suffrage Ass tion. There is a good attendance. James Freeman Carke presides. Mrs. Moore and Joseph H. Howland were appointed secretaries. A business committee, consisting of William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Severance, Rev. Rowland Conner and Mrs. P. A. Hannaford, was appointed. After the organization of the convention Rev. James Freeman Clarke addressed the meeting, congratulating the believers in woman suffrage on the great progress the cause had already made. He granted that suffrage was not a

natural right; neither were common schools nor public nighways. He declined suffrage as a mechanteal invention, by means of which we seek to organize public opinion. He said that whatever excludes women from participation in the affairs of men is of the oasis paganism, not of Christianity. He thought that all experience showed that society is elevated just in proportion as men and women take part together in human affairs. He was thankful to Dr. Bushnell for writing a book against woman

take part together in human affairs. He was thankful to Dr. Bushnell for writing a book against woman suffrage, and also to Mr. Fulton for preaching against it, because nobody could lail to see the futility of the arguments used.

After the appointment of various committees Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, delivered an address, in the course of which she said women had usually been considered ciphers, but they were the ciphers which, added to the unit, made the difference between one and ten. The cipher on the right always stood for more than the number on the left.

After an earnest appeal from Lucy Stone Rev. Rowland Connor, of Boston, was introduced. He delivered a very able address. He said the present position of woman was a relic of barbarism, disgraceful to the people of the mineteenth century. He was thren of all this verblage and hypocritical cant about the space of women. Woman's sphere was any sphere which she could fill well. In answer to the theory women should marry, he said that in the State of New York there were soo, 500 who could never marry because there were not men enough to marry them. Aren were responsible for many of the weaknesses of women, because they have blocked their pathway with an iron our. When equality comes the peculiar vices of both classes as distanguished one with another will be done away with, and then their crandation will be in the line of virtues, not of vices. The claim of women to the ballot was only one phase in the question. It had been clevated into an importance which did not properly belong to it. Absolute equality was the end to bosough. Thus while our women are asking for the ballot the women of Egypt are asking for permission to appear in the streets without vels.

Mrs. Churchille, of Rhode Island, made quite a lengthy address, in which the arguments were presented in an attractive form.

William Henry Channing next addresses the massembly. He asserted woman's right to equal remuneration for her work, according to the quality of the

which an attractive form.

Which an inverse the assembly. He assembly. He assembly are considered to equal remuneration for her work, according to the quality of that work. If she had a right to earn and noid property she had a right to equal with man to the protection of the laws; and had she not the same right to make that law?

His second proposition was based on the moral, spiritual and social colligation of women to men. He would say to the women, you have no right to stand apart from the amuse of men. Had the women done their duty on this anti-slavery question the civil war would never have occurred. He said woman's duty was first to her husband, next to her soos, next do her brothers, and then to her friends and all others. If they did not learn their duty then a dark time had come, and the leason would have to be burned into their souls. He granted the reinctance which men feit to seeing their wives, mothers and sisters on the platform; but he thought women were the proper counsellors and teachers of men.

After Mr. Channing had concluded the report of the committee presenting a constitution for a new society was read by the Rev. George H. hitobard. This document, which was adopted manifumously, provides for a society to be called the Massachusetts Woman's Sufflage Association, to be auxiliary to the American Woman's Sufflage Association, to be to procure the right of suffrage for women and to effect such changes in the laws as shall place women, in all respects, on an equal legal footing with men.

Afternoon.

Afternoon assembly was called to order

At three o'clock the assembly was called to order by the Fresident. The attendance was very large, the asses being filled with those who could not find

seats.
On motion of Lucy Stone the speakers were limited to ten minutes each.
Rev. Mr. Jones, of Brighton, was first introduced.
Re said Christ came into the world and died apport

the whole spiral of Corisinantly layous the present movement.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL was the next speaker. She was sure the movement would succeed, but exhorted all to work carnestly. She favored the fortung of clubs of fitteen or twenty women for the purpose of buying land to till for their health and profit.

Mr. Geodor L. Vienerrs said that in pleading the cause of women they were pleading the cause of home, and the safety, purity and happiness of the home circles.

home, and the safety, purity and happiness of the home circles.

Rev. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, in a humorous way, presented the objections to women voting, and said St. Paul was always arrayed against woman.

Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster made an earnest appeal

for funds.

Mr. Black well, offered an amendment to the con-

for funds.

Mr. Black well, offered an amendment to the constitution which had been adopted looking to the formation of town and county associations throughout the State and making their officers ex officion the State and making their officers ex officion members of the State organization.

Mrs. Lovy Stone Blackwell, made a few remarks seconding Mrs. Foster's appeal for money. Mrs. A. W. Camenell, then made a short address, after which Mrs. Susan B. Anthony. Irom among the audience, asked the privilege of saying a few words, and the following resolution was offered by her and adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully ask the Forty-first Congress of the Eurach State to schmit to the Loginatures of the reveral States a sistential amendments the federal constitution, prohobiting the disfrancifisement of any of our citizens on account of sex.

A resolution to strike out the word "male? from the laws governing the District of Columbia was also offered by her and passed.

Mrs. M. A. Livermore reposed in addressing so large an audience of women. She thought the spirit of the age was saying to them, "If you push things Massachusetus will surrender,"

Rev. Gilheigh Haylen referred to the manner in which this reform was spreading. We were tood that a woman was represented by her husband in the matter of the ballot, but was say represented by him in the courts of justice or in the other relations of tile? Women, he thought, were needed to carry questions of retorm into boilines.

Dr. Mary E. Jackson wished to say to all fine women that heard her that if they wished to do anything for the maelines and would look and their ownen that heard her that if they wished to do anything for themselves and would look and their ownen that heard her that if they wished to do anything for themselves and would look and their ownen that heard her that if they wished to do anything for themselves and would look and their ownen that heard her that if they wished to do anything for themselves and would look and their owners they

Evening Session.

The meeting thee adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven to the evening the Convention was again called to order by the President. Notwithstanding an admission fee was charged, the half, as in the afternoon, was crowded to the utimost capacity.

The Committee on Nominations reported and the President read a list of officers for the suffrage Association, who were unanimously elected. Juits Ward Howe, of Eoston, was chosen President, and among the Vice Presidents were William Lloyd Garrison, John G. Whither, Hon. Henry Wilson and a large number of promident men and women. A large Executive Committee was also appointed and the list was completed as follows:—Corresponding Secretary, Charles K. Whipple, Boston: Treasurer, E. D. Draper, Ropedale, Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. Phone A. Rannaford, Mrs. John Ward Howe and Mrs. Livermore. The last named speaker said she based her demand on the one ground that the ballot was the symbol of equality. She did not think men understood how women felt. She referred to Vermont, wages next may the question of female suffrage was to be submitted to the people, and it was all line work of the hear. It was often said that women did not want the ballot, but when they did they should have it, and yet these same men have carried on a five years war, investing the negro with the ballot and never asking him if ne wanted it.

Mrs. Edward Hong are (colored) asked for five minutes and made a lew remarks, taking exceptions to the expressions of Mrs. Livermore that the suffrage had been lorced on the next.

Mr. Wendell, Phillips was the next speaker, his remarks being quite Drief. He said the only use of a man on a pailform was to get at that crude and lignorant element in human nature which could not listen to a woman. He thought the proper way to proceed on this subject was to concentrate all their cenergies upon one point, like Massaghusetts of Ohlo, and thus to galo the country, Saite by State. He said wegot by woman's voting into the line of

aouid do her duty.

At helf-past ten o'clock the Convention adjourned.